

WAR PROCLAMATION EXHORTS THE U. S.; ALIENS ARE WARNED

Last Step to Active Hostilities
Taken When President Signs.

CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Subjects of Kaiser Enjoined to Keep
the Peace and Will Be Held Liable
for Disobedience—Barred From
Entering Certain Localities.

Washington, April 7.—President Wilson signed a proclamation formally declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany. In the proclamation he called upon American citizens to give support to all measures of the government.

The Proclamation.

"Whereas, The congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearing date this day 'that a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared;

Whereas, It is provided by section 4007 of the revised statutes as follows:

Under War Conditions.

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion of predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government and the president makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of hostile nation or government being males of the age of fourteen years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies.

To Watch Conduct of Aliens.

"The president is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;

"Whereas, By sections 4008, 4009 and 4070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

Proclaims State of War.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government.

"I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States, that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated to its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace; and acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being male of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

As to Alien Enemies.

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostilities or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or may be from time to time promulgated by the president, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with the law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

Man Likes to Take a Chance.

Do you know why men give up salaries for positions of the uncertainties of a new business? For the reason that taking chances appeals to them. They know that if they succeed in wooing success the rewards are large. The married person is liable to govern living by the wage scale of today; he looks at the future from a point where he never loses sight of the size of his income and saving is both difficult and unattractive. With an uncertain income there may be close paring at times, per-

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to be restrained, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4009 and 4070 of the revised statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the president.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ammunition, munition or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

Bare Wireless Use.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus or any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book, written, or printed in cipher, or in which there may be invisible writing.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the army or navy.

Making of Threats Barred.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in, or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the president may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the president and except under such limitations or restrictions as the president may prescribe.

Detention Provided.

"8. An alien enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding, or about to aid, the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the president by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States as so required by the president.

Must Get Permission to Leave.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the president shall prescribe or except upon order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4009 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall and in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the president may prescribe.

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

May Be Arrested Upon Suspicion.

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the president or any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officers as the president shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the president.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Wilson Asks Volunteers.

The president also issued a call for volunteers to bring the army and navy up to war strength, and gave his endorsement to the general staff army bill designed to obtain men by selective conscription.

"The necessary men," said the president in a statement, "will be secured for the regular army and the National Guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the president, a resort to selective draft is advisable.

"The principles embodied in the legislation presented by the war department to the military committee of the senate and house have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the war department. It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the regular army and the National Guard to war strength and by addition the additional forces which will now be needed so that the national army will comprise three elements."

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The text of the joint resolution adopted by congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany, was as follows:

Whereas, The imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States.

UNITED STATES FORMALLY AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Congress Declares That a State
of War Exists.

SENATE IS FIRST TO ACT

Six Members of Upper House Vote
Against Resolution After Heated
Debate—Representatives Adopt
Measure by Overwhelming
Majority.

Washington, April 6.—Responding quickly to President Wilson's stirring message and to the evident demand of the people of the United States, congress has formally declared that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, due to the hostile acts of the imperial government.

The senate was the first to act on the war resolution and adopted it by a vote of 82 to 6. The six senators who voted against the resolution for war were:

ABLE J. GRONNA, Republican, North Dakota.

HARRY LA FOLLETTE, Democrat, Oregon.

R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Republican, Wisconsin.

G. W. NORRIS, Republican, Nebraska.

WILLIAM J. STONE, Democrat, Missouri.

J. K. VARDAMAN, Democrat, Mississippi.

There were eight senators absent or paired. They were: Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Tillman. Of those absent it was announced that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma would have voted for the resolution if present.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however.

Thirteen Hour Debate.

Thirteen hours of heated debate preceded the vote. Party lines disappeared in this discussion and Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the president's ultimatum.

The little group opposed to the resolution drew fire from every side. Senator La Follette, defending Germany and heaping blame upon England, was informed by Senator Williams that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, would have made the same speech in the reichstag had he been imbued with sufficient effrontery.

Senator Norris, charging that the United States is going to war at the behest of the munition barons of Wall street, drew from Senator Reed the retort that such an accusation is "almost treason."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold, he said, was "an indictment of the president of the United States, an indictment of congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"The president is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars," Senator Reed continued, "but for the life, honor, and integrity of this country."

Introduced by Hitchcock.

In introducing the resolution into the senate, Senator Hitchcock made a brief statement in which he said that the present time was one "for action, not discussion."

"The time for discussion has passed," he said. "The president has stated clearly, effectively, more conclusively the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the imperial German government. It places responsibility for the war squarely upon the shoulders of the German government, 'charged with repeated acts of war against the United States.'

"We want no more territory. We will demand no indemnity. We have no grudge to settle, nor racial antipathy. We will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought of gain.

"Such quarrel as we have with Germany is not of our choosing. It was forced upon us and we did much to

PUTS BLAME ON PRESIDENT

Berlin Tageblatt Asserts That Wilson Is Deliberately Deceiving the American People.

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announcement in exceeding earnest. It is not a trifle if America is added to our long list of enemies. The German people are confident of victory and we are confident that the American people, either during the war or after the war, will realize the falsity of President Wilson's policies and that this unholy conflict between America and us will be followed by a new and friendly co-operation in that noble community of peoples concerning which President Wilson formerly used such breathless words."

"We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations who have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

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TAKE OVER VESSELS

United States Authorities Seize
German Ships.

DEPUTY MARSHALS IN CHARGE

Action Follows Almost Immediately
After Passage by Congress of Resolution Declaring That a
State of War Exists.

New York, April 6.—Seizure of German merchant vessels that took refuge in Atlantic ports at the beginning of the war began almost immediately after congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The collector of the port at Boston was the first to act. The federal officials at New London, Conn., Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, followed quickly. In a few hours United States deputy marshals were in charge of German vessels at these ports, ranging in size from the majestic Vaterland of 54,282 gross tons, to small sailing vessels.

The port officers acted on orders issued by the secretary of the treasury. It was understood that the move did not involve confiscation and that the vessels are held as a measure of safety. There was no announcement as to whether the government should take over the ships for its use and pay for them after the war.

German vessels now in American ports number 91 with a gross tonnage of about 600,000.

Since the president delivered his war message to congress these ships had been under a heavy guard stationed by the collector of the port.

Their officers have said that, lying at their docks since the beginning of the war, these vessels have become so fouled and their slips so choked with mud that it would have been virtually impossible for them to get away unless they were extricated by dredges.

At various times there had been reports that the machinery and boilers had been wrecked by their German crews, but of this there was no official confirmation.

Chancellor McGovern, after boarding the North German Lloyd steamer Whitehead at New London, said that its engines were apparently in good condition.

The ships taken over, ports in which they were seized, and their tonnage and value, are as follows:

NEW YORK.

Tonnage.	Value.
Pr. Grant	\$1,244,480
Pr. Lincoln	1,244,480
Vaterland	54,282
Nassau	5,600
Armenia	5,600
Bohemia	8,415
Prinzess Alice	12,500
Pennsylvania	13,333
Harburg	4,472
Magedburg	4,472
Adamastor	5,000
Albatross	4,330
Geo. Washington	25,570
Kaiser Wilhelm I.	19,301
Prinzess Ina	10,771
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Grosser Kuruerst	13,333
Barbarossa	12,500
Hamburg	10,331
Koenig Wilhelm I.	9,430
Albatross	4,330
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,500
Prinz Joachim	4,500
Portonia	2,778
Malta	2,555
Clara Menck	4,200
India (ship)	1,736

BOSTON.

America	15,400
Cincinnati	15,400
Koenig	25,570
Kronprinzin Cecilie	25,570
Ockenfels	5,621
Wittkind	14,120

BALTIMORE.

Bulgaria	11,440
Neckar	34,000
Rhein	23,500

PHILADELPHIA.

Arebia	5,545
Budapest	3,551
Kronprinz Wilhelm	14,568
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,500

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Labenfeld	4,205
Wilmington, N. C.	4,394
Nicaragua	2,734

SAVANNAH.

Hohenfels	2,974
NEW LONDON, CONN.	120,480

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Freda Leonhardt	2,730
Loquon	2,730
Loeckun	1,657
Pommern	5,557
Prinz Waldemar	3,227
Sachsen	4,500
Stadtkreuzer Kitz	2,990

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Rudolph Blumberg	1,750
Vogesen	3,716

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Andromeda	7,254
Breslau	7,254
Georgia	2,143
Torosa	5,750

DALESTON, TEX.

Morawitz	16,000
Ottawa (bark)	2,742
Serapis	4,704

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Arnoldus Vinnen	1,800
Dalbek (bark)	2,728
Kurt (bark)	3,109
Sachsen	4,424
Reinhold	1,164

HONOLULU.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.		
Farn	4,139
Odenwald	3,337
Präsident	3,000